SECTIONALISM

I seldom write political essays. I lived in the time of the great contest between the par-tisans of the elder Adams and Jefferson, when everybody said this Union would be at an end if their favorite candidate should not be elected President. Jefferson was known to be (by his opponents) a Jacohin, or what is termed your a opponents) a Jacobin, or what is termed now a Red Republican, and, worse than all, he was a he becomes free on touching the British soil. Deist, and some said an Atheist; and the Republic would surely go to destruction if he were elected President. Well, he was elected the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and served the country faithfully for eight years, and died poor. The country went on prospering and to prosper, and has continued to prosper ever since; and I have no doubt those who live in the next centary will see this Government revolving in its orb as steadily and firmly as it does now, and has done for time past, encircling a galaxy of perhaps a hundred States, and a hundred milion inhabitants.

I have been led to these remarks by reading an article in the National Intelligencer of July 24th, signed "Spirit of '76," from the New York Journal of Commerce. The article is evidently a pro-slavery article; the author denounces al "isms," except Slaveryism, and all propagandists, as tending to destroy the Republic, except the propagandists of the Slave Power. The writer is probably a slaveholder of the South, now sojourning in New York, and he is trying to frighten the inhabitants of the North by threatening them with a dissolution of the Union, if they dare to vote in a certain way. Hear him: "If the Free Soil organization suffered to persevere by those behind it, it may suffered to persevere by those benning it, it may accomplish a deed next winter, at Washington, in a single sitting, which time, nor talent, nor treasure, can ever repair. If it shall make the restoration of the Missouri Compromise or the repeal of the Nebraska Act a sine qua non, and whence does the Federal Government whence the repeal of the Nebraska Act a sine qua non, and its authority to do what is necessary for secusucceed, then-then, as certainly as the pen in our hand traces these lines, will the days of the Republic be but bygone days." Whew! what

hot weather it is; thermometer at 93°.

I recollect the times of 1820, when the Missouri agitation threw the public into a fever. This agitation lasted, I think, from 1818 to 1821-four sessions of Congress. The Southern slaveholders then threatened the dissolution of the Union, if Congress attempted to legislate to restrict Slavery. Well, Congress did pass a law forbidding Slavery to be brought into the Territories north of 36° 30', and the courts sustained the law, and the Union was not dis-

Again, in 1850, the Missouri Comprom was reaffirmed, and sundry other acts passed, offensive to the free States, and yet the Union was not dissolved. In 1853, the law of Con gress of 1820, restricting Slavery to the south of 36° 30', was repealed-a measure highly offensive to the Northern and Western States, pulling down the bars, as it did, and letting in the negroes, like weeds, to overspread the land; and yet the Union was not dissolved. If Congress, the coming session, in its wis

south of 36° 30', it is probable the people wil submit, notwithstanding the vaporings of the "Spirit of '76," or any kindred spirit. "Spirit of '76," indeed! The Spirit of '76 rallied her sons to fight the battles of Freedom. This false spirit urges the spread of Slavery, and threatens, in case of refusal, a dissolution of the Union! The members of Congress must act under duress, and do the biddings of this

This writer speaks of "a volcano upon which the free States are inconsiderately standing." He has evidently made a mistake; it is the States who hold slaves that stand upon the volcano. They are in constant danger of serbattle to save their Southern fellow-citizens from destruction. The free States, being free from Slavery, are free from this eruption, and know of none other. They have defended themselves for two hundred years against all their enemies, and it is probable they are able shoulder his musket, and march into the South-

dissolve this Union. Think you the South will, like the base Indian, "throw a pearl away richer than all his tribe?" "Sever a Governnent which never could be reconstructed?" If any of the Southern States should be mad

no necessity for a reconstruction of the Govern-ment of the free States; their Governments are already constructed; these States would continue ir Governors and members of the gress, and elect a President every four years, under the present Constitution; and if the Representatives from the slave States did not ap-pear in Congress, the laws might not be binding upon them; but the people of the free States would be bound by them, and the offi-cers of the army and the navy would be obliged to submit to the lays of Congress, and the Federal courts would be bound by them. We commenced with nine States, and we can go

Government, to build a navy, and form an army. They couldn't have ours without a fight; we might consent to let some of the States retire peaceably if they wished it; but they couldn't have any of the property divided among them, until the death of the old man who has posses-sion. And, Uncle Sam is not dead yet, and he says he isn't an old man-he is a young man, and he intends to keep the family property tomay run off, and some of the "sister States" too; but he says he will disinherit all who run

"The Free Soil organization, if it be not the most complete within itself, is, nevertheless, the most formidable as a party," which the slaveholders have to encounter, in their nefarious plans of planting negro slaves in the Central Western States. And I imagine it is the intention of this organization to persevere in their determination to plant free white men in the Territory of Kansas, and exclude black Slave-ry. And I think that this organization will not be deterred from its purpose by any threats of a dissolution of the Union, by any slaveholder or

intend that one of the openings of "the volca-no" shall be under them, which is now under SPIRIT OF '75.

THE JAMAICA NEGRO DIFFICULTY.

The Norfolk (Va.) Argus publishes the fol lowing letter, which has been received by the Collector of the port of Norfolk, from the American Consul at Kingston, intended to give warning to all who may be likely to ship ne-groes (bond or free) for a foreign port.

The difficulty at Jamaica, referred to in the

letter, has been heretofore freely noticed in the

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Kingston, Jamaica, July 2, 1855. I do myself the honor to inform you

that I have more than once endeavored to impress upon the minds of our shipmasters the serious inconvenience and trouble of shipping negroes in the United States and coming to this island, as they are constantly in the habit of deserting, where there is much difficulty in my causing them to be returned to their vessels, on account of the violent opposition of the negroes here, as also from the circumstance of there being no treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the restoration of deand Great Britain for the restoration of default of the United States," &c.

Just so, of "the privilege of the writ of hamiltonian in the Government of the United States," &c.

America, Capt. Rogers, of Baltimore, I at Savannah la Mar, when the black on board and took him out by force, and insulted the captain in the most shameful manner, while the magistrates looked on and countenanced the atrocious act. I have laid the
same before his Excellency the Governor; and

WASHINGTON, D. C. from the known reputation of his character, I counties, towns, and cities, as may be necessary, make no doubt but that the savage negroes in and affording as much protection as may be re-

question will be punished.

The negro who has been the cause of this utrageous act and insult to the American flag, now calls himself Anderson, though he shipped on board the Young America under the name of Nettles, has a protection and free papers, which he says he obtained from the said Nettles. He calls himself a slave, and, he becomes free on touching the British soil according to the laws of this island.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient and most humble servant,

R. Monroe Harrison.

Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector of the Port of Norfolk.

P. S.—You would greatly oblige me if you would be pleased to caution masters of vessels against shipping negroes to come to any port in this island, as they are sure to have trouble. R. M. H.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XXXV.

POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVER To the Friends of American Liberty:

Although the power and duty of the Federal Government to abolish American Slavery has been clearly shown, not only by the objects of the Constitution as set forth in the Preamble, ring those objects, and for carrying into effect those provisions? Such a question, in such a connection, and

in company with the admissions that are commonly made, would seem to carry its own answer along with it. If it be conecded, as it commonly is, and must be, by candid persons who have considered the subject, that the declared objects of the Constitution cannot be secured without the abolition of Slavery, what arther evidence do we need that the National Government, instituted by the Constitution itself for the express purpose of securing those objects, must of necessity, and does actually, possessall the requisite powers for fulfilling the trusts committed to it? How could it be otherwise? And if it be conceded, as it must be, that the specific provisions of the Constitution which inhibit Slavery are to be carried into effect, then it must also be conceded that the Government instituted and established by that same Constitution was, by the very fact of its making those provisions, empowered and duly authorized to make those provisions efficacious. If a father sends his son into a particular field of labor, instructing him what are the ob jects he wishes to have accomplished, and also what are the particular obstacles to be removed, and the appropriate processes to be employed for the purpose, no one ever doubts that the son is duly authorized and empowered by the father to do what is necessary in the

So, also, if a body corporate, with well-known So, also, if a body corporate, with well-known and declared objects, and with appropriate written provisions for attaining them, appoints a board of directors to superientend and conducts its affairs, and attend to its interests, no one doubts the plenary powers and authority of the board to do what is necessary to be done. And yet, on this constitutional question, there are many who will readily concede the illegality vile insurrection, and they know not the day nor the hour when it may take place. Some of the hot lava may reach the border free tic provisions I have been considering, who ernment are commensurate with the tasks committed to its hands—whether, under an oath "to support the Constitution of the United States," the members of the Congress, President, Heads of Departments, and Judges, are still to defend themselves. It is the slaveholding States that have to fear a dissolution of the plainly enough, that responsibilities and duties imply powers adequate to the discharge of the plainly enough. there is a worm grawing at their vitals, and in the free States which surround them consists their safety. They know that the Constitution Slavery, they hesitate and falter. They have binds every white freeman of the North to heard so much said of the limitations of the Federal Government, of its having no original inherent powers, of its being only a delegated government, &c., that their minds are bewildered, and they are ready to doubt whether the Federal Government has any powers at all on the slave question, unless it be to sustain it, as it uniformly has done. On no other subject but that of abolishing Slavery do they hesitate to concede to the Federal Government the requisite power and authority to secure all the objects of the Preamble, and to give effect to

all the provisions of the instrument! But the framers of the Constitution, very happily, it seems, were not content to declare the objects of the instrument, and to specify the particular things requisite for securing them. As if determined to cut off objections arising from the supposed danger of the Government acting upon "implied powers," they proceeded to say distinctly that the Government should have powers commensurate with the duties thu devolving on them.

"Congress shall have power" " to make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying into effect the foregoing powers, and ALL powers vested by this Constitution in THE GOVERN-MENT OF THE UNITED STATES, or in any department or officer thereof."-Art. I

Sec. 8, Clause 18.

"This Constitution, and the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITU-TION OR LAWS OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING."—Art. VI, Clause 2.

This is sufficient to settle the question, any language can do it, or if "the intention it to be "collected from the words." Strict

construction and the rule of the Supreme Court thus decide, And if we go to contemporary thus decide. And if we go to contemporary literature and history for the "spirit and intent" of these clauses, the same result will be reached. On no subject was the country more wide awake and vigilant than on this, of the powers of the Federal Government, and of the relative position of the Federal and State authorities. And notwithstanding all the jealousies and opposition which the framers and friends of the Constitution encountered on this very point, the Constitution, as framed and ratified, reads as above quoted, which it would not have done, unless the great majority of the Convention and of the adopters had intended what they said.

Now for the application of this to the ques-tion of a Federal abolition of Slavery. Among the powers vested, by the Constitution, in the Government of the United States," this was one: "The United States SHALL guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." There is even more than a "power vested." There is a specific duty enjoined. And "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying." this "into officet." ing" this "into effect."

The general powers vested in the Federal Government, as involved in the declared objects

of the Constitution, namely, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domes-tic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the bless-ings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," are powers which, like the specification above entioned, not only authorize but require the suppression of Slavery. And, in the clauses now under consideration, we find the powers are not merely implied. They are expressly conferred. For "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall have power to make all

beas corpus," and the inviolability of liberty except "by due process of law." Among "the powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States," (one of the trusts cook, or steward, being desirous of getting rid of that vessel, and the master not wishing to let him go, a band of half-savage negroes went upon it,) this was one, namely: to secure to

[REMAINDER OF LETTER XXXV NEXT WEEK.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND SLAVERY.

The following preamble and resolutions passed the Legislature of New Hampshire at its late session by a very large majority:

"Whereas his Excellency the Governor has laid before the Legislature the following pre-

amble and resolutions, viz:

"Whereas the right of property in slaves is expressly recognised by the Constitution of the United States, and is by virtue of such recognition guarantied against unfriendly action on behalf of the General Government; and whereas each State of the Union, by the fact of being a party to the Federal Compact, is also a party to the recognition and guaranty afore-said; and whereas the citizens of each State are, in consequence of such citizenship, under the most sacred obligations to conform to the terms and tenor of the compact to which their

State is a party: Therefore,

"1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the legislation of Congress repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and asserting the doctrine of non-interference with Slavery alike in States and Territories. tories, is in strict accordance with the Constitu-tion, and in itself just and expedient, and is for these reasons cordially approved by the people

of Arkansas.

"2. Resolved, That the opposition of the Northern States to the legislation above mentioned is at war with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, is grossly violative of plighted faith, and is a traitorous blow aimed at the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the

"3. Resolved, That the citizens of the State of Ohio have pursued a course peculiarly unjust and odious, in their fanatical hostility to institutions for which they are not responsible; in their encouragement of known felons, and endorsement of repeated and shameless violations of law and decency, and in their establishment f abolition presses and circulation of incendiaby documents, urging a servile population to bloodshed and rapine; and by reason of the premises, it is the duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to discontinue all social and commercial relations with the citizens of said State, and the same is hereby earnestly recomnended, as the punishment of past outrages and

preventive of further aggressions.

"4. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors several States and Territories of the nion, to be laid before the authorities thereof, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and Iouse of Representatives of the United States."

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court concened, as follows: 1. That the Legislature of New Hampshire expressly and distinctly deny that the Constitution of the United States recognises the right of property in slaves; and while they admit that the Constitution confers upon Congress no authority to interfere with the subject in the States, they do claim that from all territory over which Congress have the exclusive power of legislation they may, and it is their duty to, exclude it; and that the doctrine of the slave-States, that Congress are restrained from all action unfriendly to Slavery

n such territory, cannot be sustained.

2. Resolved, That the Legislature of New Hampshire disagree entirely with the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas respecting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and believe that the repeal of said Compromise was uncalled for, and a most gross and wanton

3. Resolved, That the people of New Hamp-shire demand as a right the restoration of said Compromise, and the amendment of the Kan-sas and Nebraska bill, so called, so as to exclude Slavery from said Territories, and will never consent to the admission into the Union of any State out of said Territory with a Con-

stitution tolerating Slavery.

4. Resolved, That while the people of New Hampshire are ardently and affectionately attached to the Union, and will do all in their power to preserve it, consistently with their honor and their rights, they will not, to avoid any crisis, submit to the introduction of Slavery into Kanas and Nebraska, consecrated and set apart to more than thirty years, by the consent of all the States of the Union, nor will they hold themselves bound by any legislative compronise on the subject of Slavery till the Missouri

Compromise is restored.
5. Resolved, That all threats of a dissolution of the Union coming from the slave States, unless they are permitted to regulate the policy of the General Government on the subject of Slavery, have lost all their terrors with the people of New Hampshire, and that they are esolved to demand and enforce their rights in every crisis and at any sacrifice consistently with honor and the Constitution.

6. Resolved, That it will be in time for the General Assembly of Arkansas to complain of the legislation of the free States respecting Slavery, when the slave States shall have corected their own, and when the lives, liberty,

and property of the people of the free States shall be made safe therein.

7. Resolved, That the question whether "it is the duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to discontinue all social and commercial relations" with the people Ohio, in consequence of conduct of which they disapprove, is one upon which the people of New Hampshire are not at this time called to act, and one which they are willing the people of Arkansas shire are not at this time called to act, and one which they are willing the people of Arkansas should settle for themselves, on their own responsibility, having no fears that the people of Ohio will be frightened from what they deem their duty or interest by any threats of the kind, coming from the State of Arkansas or any coming from the State of Arkansas or any other slave State; and that the people of New Hampshire hereby pledge themselves to the people of Ohio, that they will unite with and sustain them in all constitutional efforts to esist the further aggressions of the Slave

8. Resolved, That his Excellency the Govern or be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States and Territories of the Union, to be laid before the Legislative authorities hereof, and to our Senators and Representa-ives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

The annexed resolutions passed the House of Representatives of New Hampshire at two o'clock A. M. on the night of the 13th, (the last night of the session,) by a large majority, and after an exciting debate, but failed in the Senate for want of time.

Whereas the aggressive policy which has been heretofore pursued by the Slave Power, and more especially by the recent wanton abrogation of a time-honored compact, by which a vast Territory secured to Freedom has been opened to the curse of human Slavery, evince a determination on the part of that Power, at any and every hazard, to acquire and hold the supremacy in the Government of the United States—to transform this boasted "land of the free" into a great slaveholding Confederacy; and whereas, in the crisis that is upon us, and in the struggle between the opposing principles of Liberty and Slavery, it becomes the people of the free States to take counsel together, that they may act in concert upon the great ques-tion which so nearly concerns the interests of all—the Legislature of New Hampshire, in response to the communication from her sister State of Maine, deems it her duty to put forth the following declaration of principles: There-

ore— Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre entatives in General Court convened, as follows: That in the present struggle, whatever other States may do, New Hampshire, true to the early policy of the Fathers of this Republic, will be found unfalteringly on the side of Lib-

the free States to postpone all differences of opinion upon minor questions, and act united-y together in demanding the immediate and inconditional restoration of the Missouri Com-

the Union of the States, no threats of dissolution will have any terrors, or drive her from her fixed purpose of doing all in her power to re-store Kansas and Nebraska to Freedom.

store Kansas and Nebraska to Freedom.

Resolved, That, in making this issue, New
Hampshire is not to be regarded as yielding
any ground heretofore contended for; she takes
no step backward. Therefore, this Legislature declares that the Government of the United States was formed to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and se cure the blessings of LIBERTY; that the institu tion of Slavery is directly opposed to all these ends, inasmuch as it violates the first principles of justice, is a fruitful source of domestic dis ord; an element of national weakness; tramoling under foot not only the rights of the slave but endangering the liberties of the free States that it is a local and not a national institution and it is therefore the duty of the General Go ernment, wherever it constitutionally may, to exert its power against its extension, and to rid itself of all connection with it. To this end

we demand: First. That no more slave States or Territ y shall ever be added to this Union. Second. The abolition of Slavery in the Dis rict of Columbia.

Third. The unconditional repeal of the F

ritive Slave Bill; and Fourth. The protection of the people of the Territories from the unlawful invasion of Slaverepresentatives in Congress to use their most strenuous exertions to have the principles em-

podied in these resolutions carried out. Resolved, That the Governor be request to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governors of each State, with a re-quest that the resolves be laid before the Legisature thereof.

From the Franklin (Tenn.) Review. POLITICAL PARTIES AND SLAVERY.

In proposing, as I did in my last, what seemed to me the best means of settling the Slavery agitation, by the independent action of the South, I confined my view to such measures as we might employ, as members of the present Union. The plan of separating from the free States, and then drubbing them into good humor and good behaviour, plant of Maior General Pillow, or Brigadier. lead of Major General Pillow, or Brigadier Quattlebum, I do not feel qualified to discuss. Such a scheme is only fit to be undertaken by the "chivalry" who could storm Sebastopol without the hazard of losing much brains in the adventure. One caution, however, I would most cautiously hint to such of them as are not yet beyond the influence of all reason or policy. If the free States should ever attempt abolition or emancipation, or other forcible interference with Slavery, it will be resisted by the whol white population of the slave States as one man, and "to the last extremity." But, mark you, gentlemen, more than half of the white voters of more than half of the Southern States will refuse to pull a trigger in any fight got up for the extension of Negro Slavery into the Fed eral Territories. Let us not mince the matter; the whole population is equally interested in keeping the slaves around them in proper sub-ordination, but none but large slave-owners are to be profited by extending the institution into

new territory.

To such as have been habitually guided this matter by no other light than that of South ern Conventions and stump speeches, I know that this out-spoken opinion will sound as a "most damnable heresy;" and the utterer will be most happy, if no experience shall ever arise to prove it the true faith. But, at present, it is much to be regretted that the doctrine is not denounced from a source sufficiently influential outrage upon the rights, feelings, and sentiments of the people of the free States, and should be condemned by every citizen of every State of this Union, as a most perfidious and treacherous violation of public faith and national denounced from a source sunctional to arrest attention and insure reflection. Hitherto, Southern politicians and leaders of the people have talked and acted just as if we had no other interest to guard, nothing else to care for, than the advancement and diffusion of Slatical Proportions. that single object were menace and violence. The occasion is probably at hand, which will show that they are mistaken upon both points; and if Andrew Johnson fails in the present canvass, (as he surely will,) and President Pierce should not reward him with some snug berth, two years will not elapse before it will be seen that we need not to cross the Ohio, or even to travel out of Middle Tennessee, in search of Free-Soilism, (if not something worse.)

But to our more direct purpose: Why should the Missouri Compromise line be restored? Because it was repealed for the sake of "raising a row," and its restoration will tend to produce quiet, by taking out of the hands of the Anti-Slavery agitators the great lever with which they are now lifting the entire population of the free States into a position of active and effectual hostility to the "peculiar institution." But the retraction—the "backing out"—"crawfishing"—can Southern hot blood tolerate such a thought? Why, my dear ignivonmous friend, for thirty reason you steed committed to the defence thirty years you stood committed to the defence of this very line, and valorously swore that you would exterminate anybody and everybody, Yankees, English, or Chinese, who might even dream of infringing it; and such would still be your position, if S. A. Douglas had not practiced a notorious sell on the Southern delegaticed a notorious sell on the Southern delega-tion in Congress. A little ridicule we must endure, whatever course may be taken, unless we prefer to convert the farce into a very foolish tradegy-which I don't; and several of my neighbors agree with me. Better that our Congressmen should be laughed at for fools than

The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law is her roposed simply as a measure of Southern polonal blessings to the slaveholder and to the slave, as well as to all others. In considering this subject, it is much to be regretted that we have no statistics, which might enable us to arment of the writer, the number has been quite inconsiderable—much less than that of instances in which slaves have been stolen and run from one slave section to another. The truth is, that, along the line, the slaves on one side are too well acquainted with the condition of the free negroes on the other, to have any strong desire to participate in their nominal freedom and real wretchedness. With those more re-mote, the difficulty of making their way through the intervening slave territory amounts almost to an impossibility. Indeed, where they are to an impossibility. Indeed, where they are treated with ordinary humanity, negro slaves seldom trouble themselves with any such attempts. From infancy to gray hairs, I have resided in three slave States, with average opportunities of observation, and during that time, as I can now recollect, I never knew of more than four flucts only one of which were successive. than four starts, only one of which was successful. So far as it concerns us in the way of loss and gain of valuable property, the old law was just as good as the late one, and no law as good as either. The game is not worth the candle. But our right—our sacred constitutional right—shall we not assert and enforce it at

every hazard? No, sir; not, if we are wise, at the hazard of losing infinitely more than we gain by it. We should not incur the labor and langer of "shearing the wolf," merely because there has been given to us dominion over the beasts of the earth. If, by exercising this perfect, unquestionable, constitutional right, how-ever barren of real benefit, we are to deprive ever parren of real benefit, we are to deprive ourselves of great and solid advantages, to which our claim is precarious and dependent upon the will of others, it does seem to me the part of wisdom not to use it; especially as the right will always remain the same, whether we

For the better understanding of this point, let us look at the nature and amount of antislavery feeling in the free States—not in its present state of exaltation and ebullition, the results of intrigues and management—but in its ordinary, permanent, and moral condition. In a country where Negro Slavery does not exist, it is just as natural and inevitable that the inhabitants should regard it as a wrong and an evil, as is their belief in mathematical axioms. In the history of mankind, there has never been an exceptional instance. But usually this feeling is a quiet and unobtrusive one; just as we, unfortunate slaveholders, hate the bloody despotism of Austria without a single movement to on our part for its overthrow—without our speaking or thinking of it once in a month. In either case, the disapproving and protesting party is not so intimately concerned with the

universal at the North. Her noblest and most gifted sons have raised their voice in eloquent reproof of what, from their point of view, they regarded as a cruel and inhuman degradation of God's image. And while, from a different stand-point, and a more intimate knowledge of the subject, we clearly perceive the mistakes in his theory, and the impracticability of his plans, who is there with "soul so dead" as not also be possible, by the same means to extract plans, who is there with "soul so dead" as not to sympathize with the generous patriotism, the pure Christian philanthropy of a Channing, equally just and charitable to master and to slave? His Anti-Slavery lectures, and others of the same tone, would furnish perhaps the best reading extant for Southern slaveholders, as well as their Northern antagonists. Not from him, or such as he, either North or South, arises any danger to our political institutions. from him, or such as he, either North or South, arises any danger to our political institutions. Almost equally harmless in that direction, however injurious to morals and manners, are the specimens of frothy declamation, stuffed with bitterness and denunciation, with which a score of professional abolitionists, without talent, influences or character have been went to called duence, or character, have been wont to edity duence, or character, have been wont to edity a congregation of loafers in New York or Boston. We may be satisfied that these tirades have been met and fully offset by effusions, on this side of the line, equally inferior in literary this side of the line, equally commonplace tween the cheek and the jaw. Left thus a few minutes, the positive pole was taken from the taste and moral tone, equally commonplace and worthless. Upon this point I venture the assertion, that since the Missouri Compromise there has been no eruption of the Anti-Slavery volcano that has not been produced by the imprudent intermeddling with the subject, of men who sought acceptance and currency among slaveholders as the foremost champions of the state of amalgam?

slaveholders as the foremost champions of the "peculiar institution."

Among ourselves—in family council—it is well to look fairly at this matter. What sort of impression is likely to be made upon the better class of the people there, by the pursuit and arrest of a fugitive slave, in Ohio or Massachusetts? Why, how is it here at home? When it is necessary to practice this and other severities incident to the state of Slavery, and for which the necessity is a justification to ourselves, are we ostentatious in the performance? Do we parade a handcuffed runaway before our parlor windows, or summon our wives and daughters to witness the lash unavoidably inflicted on a delinquent slave? social scale—the educated and refined, the men of cultivated moral sensibility, such as you would select as companions and friends? Why, the professional negro trader himself, when, in the midst of his manacled gang, he meets company on the road, especially if females, generally leans back in his carryall, and cability of this remedy, let them observe the following the method of the readers of the Post desire to test by experiment the efficacy and practicability of this remedy, let them observe the pretends to be asleep.

We all know that such things are, and must

be, but still we dislike to look upon them. There is many a Southern planter's grown daughter, who, if she were to behold such punishments as are every day inflicted on her father's plantation hands, would feel as natural horror and shed as genuine tears as Mrs. towe herself.

If then we, who know that we are guilty of o wilful wrong in such preceedings-that for Slavery and its attendants there is no prosent emedy-if we are thus inclined to avoid some f the exhibitions to which it gives rise, how can we expect them to affect those who, in can we expect them to affect those who, in honest ignorance, take an opposite view of the matter, and consider us as voluntary oppressors, who could, if we would, abolish Glavery with a word? There can be no room to wonder (is there to complain?) that every arrest of a slave in the free States should cause an outburst of Anti-Slavery sensibility among the people. And, unless that class of persons at the North are better citizens than their brethren with us, there is just as little room to be astonding politicians to get themselves into position as the advecates of Anti-Slavery feeling and action. The conclusions upon the case are too obvious to be insisted on. It is only requisite that men's passions and prejudices should sleep long enough for them to think.

Again: Can it be supposed that any class of

obvious to be insisted on. It is only requisite that men's passions and prejudices should sleep long enough for them to think.

Again: Can it be supposed that any class of persons in the free States really desire such an addition to their population as our runs and addition to their population as our runs as laves would make? Is it truly an object with the white laborer of the North to invite the competition of free negroes in work, or to seek the burden of maintaining them as paupers? If so, then Yankees are a more liberal, self-sacrificing people than they are reputed to be. Seriously, the supposition is absurd; and were the Fugitive Slave Law repealed, in less than five years, whether by the voluntary action of the people, or by legislation, free negroes would be excluded from every border State. They receive them now only because they are unwilling to submit to unwise and offensive Pro-Slavery measures. Just let them alone upon the subject, and self-preservation will dictate to them a course similar to that which our Union is now trying to maintain in regard to foreign criminals and paupers.

Finally, by thus laying to rest all Anti-Slavery excitement, cutting off its causes, and taking their tools out of the hands of political burglars, we may reasonably hope that our negro population, as slaves, for which condition alone it is now fitted, may be suffered quietly to expand itself into the Federal Territories, wherever the soil and climate may invite its settlement. I am deeply convinced that the

gro population, as slaves, for which condition alone it is now fitted, may be suffered quietly to expand itself into the Federal Territories, wherever the soil and climate may invite its settlement. I am deeply convinced that the aggressive and forcing process heretofore enployed can be carried no further, with any but disastrous results; and that if we persevere in the exaction of our rights, however offensively to them and uselessly to ourselves, we shall teach the people of the free States to insist upon their rights as a majority of Congress, certainly much to our detriment, perhaps to the overthrow of the Government and Constitution, which are the time of leaving.

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It may be stated, for the information of those parents who wish to place their sons and daughters near each other than the page of the Rev. Charles E. Abbott.

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Rev. H. P. Arms, Norwich.

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the overthrow of the Government and Constitu-tion of the country.

With little confidence that my specific recommendations will be adopted, it may yet he hoped that "words of truth and soberness" will not fail of good fruit in some form. Such it has been my aim to utter; and whatever the result, I have said my say.

ELECTRICITY VERSUS MERCURY. BLAUVELTVILLE, ROCKLAND Co., N. Y.,

July 14, 1855.

There appeared in the Evening Post of the 10th inst. an extract from the Ohio State Jour nal, in relation to the treatment of mercurializ-

ed patients by electricity.

This treatment is justly signalized by the Journal as a "great discovery," the glory of which is awarded to Doctors Youmans and Seltzer, of Columbus, Ohio.

attracted within the last few years much popa-lar and professional attention, and the impo-tant cures effected by its agency, in a variety of physiological disorders, are such, that the purlic mind seems to be prepared to discuss, in a patient and catholic spirit, whatever may be claimed in its behalf.

Undoubtedly this condition of the public min

Undoubtedly this condition of the public minustavors the success of pretentious empiricism; for in medicine, as in politics and religion, when the popular mind as a whole is educated to that point of catholicity where every asserted principle is considered in itself, numerous exceptions will be found, of individuals running to the extremes of credulity, of fanaticism, and bigotry.

But charlatarry is sooner or later swallowed up by the darkness of its own blasting shadow, while true science majestically rears itself upward, superior to destruction, and enduringly establishes itself in the confidence of men. The following facts I received from the lips of Mr. Partz, something like a month and a half age, while temporarily sojourning in Charlotte, North Carolina, where the cure referred to in the for lowing narrative was effected. I can bear my, personal testimony to the entire credibility of the statements set forth, as I had the opportunity to confer with the patient himself, a man of strict integrity and great intelligence.

Mr. Friederson, Caroner mining engineers.

Mr. Friedemann, a German mining engineer

ficently so constituted as to be but feebly affected by the most awful sufferings from which we are remote in time or space.

Let us not be understood to assert that this quiescent and indifferent state, in regard/ to Slavery, has at any time been perfect and universal at the North. Her noblest and most

minutes, the positive pole was taken from the mouth, and placed in the hand, and again in On the morning following this very satisfac

avoidably inflicted on a delinquent slave? Even among men necessarily inured more or less to such scenes, whom do we expect to find most prompt and efficient, when slave discipline dication of the presence of mercury in his system! This discovery, so simple in its principle and easy of application, is destined to be hailed

following:
Your battery should consist of only one of two large elements, so as to produce the required quantity of electricity. To produce chemical action, you must have quantity. To act physiologically, or upon the nervous system intensity is required. The one is obtained by a single large element—the other, by multiply ing the elements.

The proper apparatus secured, common

sense will suggest to nearly every one the proper place for the application, and the time ecessary for the effect. These observations and directions are course intended only for the non-professional.

Hoping this discovery will attract from the on also that attention which its trans cendent importance so manifestly demands, remain, very truly, yours, D. C. STURGES.

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pal, has been in operation during the last nine years. For the past three years, Boarding has been connected with i

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Mr. August Partz, however, a Professor and Mineralogy and Chemistry, and at present assistant editor of the Mining Magazine, made the same discovery nearly or quite one years ago, and is, beyond doubt, entitled to the distinction of being the very first to apply the galvano-electric element in the cure of salication.

The use of electricity as a remedial agent has attracted within the last few years much popular and professional attention, and the important cures effected by its agency, in a variety of physiological disorders, are such, that the pure the same disorders are such that the same disorders are such that the same disorders are such that the same distribution one of our citizens, who was supposed early in the season. A few days since, I same state the lawy in the disease. The next morning, I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with ecliders. Warn covering and hot applications of the extremities. Warn

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In Politics, it will advocate the cause and suppopolicy of the Independent Democracy; it will labor cure the Rights of Man, and will oppose whatever vior tends to violate the Equality of Rights. It will of Class Legislation, Involuntary Personal Servitude, a the various devices by which the few seek to subjugg many to their rule. It it will aim to spread abroot blessings attendant upon Free Labor and Free Institt Recognising the law of Progress, it will lead its support to every practicable and just measure for the motion of Industrial Prosperity, Peace, Liberty, Educ Temperance, and the welfare of the Agricultural and ing classes.

Temperance, and the weither of the agreement ing classes.

It is a well-known fact, that the Slave Power, the pendous Monopoly, which grows fat on the unput and degradation of the enslaved race, has for years to extend its dominion by the increase of Slave so this purpose it involved us in a War with Mexical annualed the Missouri Compromise, a compact made annual to the state of the state of

to extend its dominion by the increase of Slave soil, this purpose it involved us in a War with Mexico, annulled the Missouri Compromise, a compact made a by the favor of a generation of men; and it now see establish itself permanently in Kansas, on soil here free. It is from its nature aggressive; and it beht the People to take measures to stay its progress, power, grown haughty by success, elects our Preside controls our Politics, dictates our Foreign and Don Policy, moulds our Politicians, and bends the so-ce National Parties to achieve its purposes. The signs of imes indicate that new combinations are forming to jee anew the free spirit of the North to the machinal of this stupendous Monopoly.

The Cohenbian will be an advocate of personal, and religious Liberty, without regard to race or created will give no sanction to secret (oath-bound) political ebinations to control the ballot-box, whether under the dition of Priesis or others, regarding them us of daugest endency under a Republicanism alike recognise the Individual Rights and Duties of every man, and we believe in right of private judgment in all matters, whether of a gion or politics. We regard Slavery, and the issues volved in it, as the great Political Question of the Day's we trust the People will beware of all combinations ralliated, from designed, to call off their attention from it giant Evil, lest, mayhap, some of those who hate Opposion be found unwittingly aiding the Oppressors. Helic ing the principles of equal and exact justice which we a vocate to be right, and such as God approves, and the king His guidance to advance them, we commend out terprise to the favor of all friends of Human Progress.

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